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On the three nights in 1901, Professor HUSSEY was with me. We examined γ *Equulei* immediately after making our measures on the second night. Its image was perfectly round at the best moments, and when distorted by atmospheric disturbances, the slight apparent elongation was nearly perpendicular to the position-angle measured for δ *Equulei.* On the third night, after examining δ *Equulei,* we turned at once to *Pegasi.* The elongation in this pair was unmistakable, though, from measures made here and elsewhere, it is certain that the distance was not over 0″.08. On these nights as on the others when we examined this star together, we used every precaution to make our work independent. When measures were made, one would make the settings, the other read the circle and record, so that the observer could know nothing about his measures till they were completed and on record. On several nights a third person read the circle and recorded for both observers.

From the observations made here since the summer of 1899, it is safe to conclude that the revolution period of 5.7 years which Professor HUSSEY found from his study of the orbit, is very close to the truth. It also appears that the plane of the orbit is not exactly in the line of sight, but that the apparent motion is in a very narrow ellipse. The inclination of the orbit plane probably is as great as 80°, but to determine this and the remaining elements of the orbit with precision will require careful and continuous measures during the next three years.

R. G. AITKEN.

November 13, 1902.

THE *LEONIDS* OF 1902.

Watch for *Leonids* was kept by the writer during the nights of November 14th and 15th, a total number of nineteen being seen on the first night and twenty-nine on the second. Except for the moonlight, the general conditions were very favorable. A few light clouds came over at times, but they were not enough to affect seriously the count of meteors. The observer's attention was fixed on the Sickle, and all meteors which certainly emanated from the radiant were counted as *Leonids,* doubtful cases being classed with those which were surely not *Leonids.* In brightness, the *Leonids* observed ranged from one which was equal to *Sirius* to some of the fifth magnitude. Six or eight were as bright as *Regulus*. Of those which were seen at a distance of say thirty degrees or more from the radiant, nearly all must have been at least as bright as the third magnitude.

Following are the data of the observations:—

Astronomical Date.	Pacific Standard Time.		*Leonids*.	Other Meteors.	Remarks.
1902. Nov. 14.	$13^h 01^m$ to	$14^h 00^m$	2	5	
	14 00	15 00	5	3	Clouded over at $15^h 00^m$
	15 33	16 00	3	4	Perfectly clear.
	16 00	16 30	3	1	
	16 30	17 00	2	2	Sky 7/10 cloudy at $16^h 30^m$ Clear again in five minutes.
	17 00	17 30	4	3	
	Total in	$3^h 56^m$	19	18	
Nov. 15.	13 09	13 30	1	0	Light clouds at times during the night, but they did not interfere.
	13 30	14 00	1	0	
	14 00	14 30	0	2	
	14 30	15 00	3	0	
	15 00	15 30	0	0	
	15 30	16 00	6	1	
	16 00	16 30	7	0	
	16 30	17 00	8	0	
	17 00	17 30	3	0	Clouded over at $17^h 30^m$
	Total in	$4^h 21^m$	29	3	

The relatively large number of other meteors on the first night was not due to the inclusion of doubtful cases. The observing conditions were the same on both nights. From the roof of the main building there was an unobstructed view of the sky from the zenith to the eastern horizon. As much of the space around the radiant was covered as the eye can take in at one time.

JOEL STEBBINS.

AN UNUSUAL TRIPLE STAR.

In the latter part of September I discovered a triple star which is unlike any other that I have seen. The differences in the magnitudes of the three stars are not very great and the configuration is that of an almost perfect equilateral triangle.